

IN HUB MARKETS

Quotations on the Leading Products In Demand.

Boston. —Butter continues quiet at the slight decline which took place early in the week: Extra creamery, small pkgs, 21¢@21 1/2¢; northern fresh, round lots, 20 1/2¢@21¢; western, 20 1/2¢; eastern, 20 1/2¢; dairies, 17¢@18 1/2¢; firsts, 16¢@17 1/2¢; ladies, 11¢@16¢; jobbing, 1-2¢ to 1¢ more.

Cheese is easier. Round lots, new, 9 1/4¢@10 1/4¢; sage, 10 1/4¢@11¢; jobbing, 1-2¢ to 1¢ more.

Eggs have been in rather quiet request of late, with fresh firm, and ordinary only fairly steady: Early storage, 15¢@17¢; fresh western, 14¢@17¢; choice Michigan, 18¢; eastern, 17¢@22¢; nearby and fancy, 20¢@23¢ and up; jobbing, 1¢ to 1 1/2¢ higher.

Beans are yet reported firm, with new beans still some time away.

Apples have been coming forward much more freely, with the market now fully supplied with fall stock. Prices are rather easy, unless on the very choicest lots of best varieties.

Pears are in oversupply. The crop is reported to be large, and prices, except on choice varieties, are very low. Bartlett's sell at \$2.50@4 per bbl, according to quality and condition. Clapp's favorites are druggery, and sell at low prices. Some lots of Clapp's and other common varieties have been cleaned out as low as \$1 per bbl. By the bushel pears range all the way from 50¢ to \$2, the latter price for very choice in a jobbing way. California pears are about done, domestic varieties now beginning to take their place.

The peach season is now at its best. Basket peaches are quotable at 75¢@\$1.50 for good to choice, with fancy large even higher. Georgia peaches are still at hand, and sell at \$1.75@2.50 for carriers. California peaches are about over, the few offering being quoted at \$1 @1.25 per bx.

Grapes are in pretty good supply, with Delawares quoted at \$1.75@2 for 8-bkt carriers; Nagars, \$1@1.25; Moore's early, \$1.

The market is fully supplied with several varieties of domestic plums. They sell at 15¢@25¢ for 10-lb bskts and at 40¢@50¢ for larger pkgs. California plums and prunes are still at hand and sell at \$1.25@2 per crt or carrier, according to variety.

There is still a pretty good supply of blueberries on the market. They sell at 10¢@13¢, as to the quality and condition. A few cranberries have come to hand thus early, though they are still very pale and upripe. They are quoted at \$2@2.50 per crt, though none have yet been sold.

Potatoes are down to quite reasonable prices, and are likely to stay so, at least so long as the supply is as large as it is at present. Hebrons, 72¢@75¢ per bu; green mountains, 75¢@75¢; rose and prides, 70¢@73¢; barrels, \$2@2.25; red and white sweet, \$2@2.50; yellow, \$3 @3.25.

Celery is getting cheaper, and is quoted at 75¢ per doz. Spinach is very low at 10¢ per bu. Lettuce sells at 35¢ per bx.

Cauliflowers are not plenty, and sell at 50¢ per bx. Cabbages are pretty firm for the season of the year, and sell at \$4@5 per 100. Cucumbers are still in pretty full supply and sell at \$1.50@2 per bx for good. Inferior sizes and shapes bring less.

Tomatoes are still in very full supply, and sell at 50¢@75¢ per bx. Squashes are steady at \$1.50 per bbl for marrow; turban, \$2@2.50 per bbl. Egg plants sell at \$1.50 per doz.

Turnips are still lower at \$1.25 per bbl for yellow; whites, \$1.50; flat, 25¢@40¢ per bu. Beets are quoted at 35¢ per bu; carrots, 50¢; parsnips, \$1. Mint sell at 35¢ per doz; cress, 35¢; parsley, 50¢.

String beans are firmer at 40¢@75¢ per bx, with wax or butter beans not common on the market. Shell beans bring 25¢@75¢ per bx, as to quality. Cliv beans sell at \$1.50@2 per bx; lima beans sell at \$1.

Green peas are not plenty, and bring \$1.50@2 per bx. Green corn is very plenty, and sell at 25¢@40¢ per bx, according to quality.

Leeks sell at 75¢ per doz. Peppers are plenty and lower, at 35¢ per bx.

Cantaloupes are plenty. Colorado Rockys are on the market and are pronounced very fine. They sell at \$2.50@3 per crt for the real thing. Other rockys bring all sorts of prices, from 50¢@\$1.50.

The mutton market seems a little better, some of the surplus having been worked off. Veals are also in rather moderate supply. Quotations are about steady. Lambs, 7 1/2¢@10¢; yearlings, 6¢@8¢; muttons, 6¢@7 1/2¢; veals, 8¢@10¢; fancy and Brightons, 8¢@10¢.

Of feed poultry the supply has been smaller of late, and the market is firmer in consequence. Fresh is not in excessive supply: Iced turkeys, 11¢@11 1/2¢; frozen, 9¢@11 1/2¢; fresh native chickens, 13¢@19¢; western, 12¢@17¢; fresh fowls, 11¢@15¢; iced fowls, 10 1/2¢@11¢; iced chickens, 11¢@15¢; live fowls, 8¢@10¢; live chickens, 9¢@12¢; spring ducks, 11¢@13¢.

On hogs the markets are exceedingly strong. Prices reached the highest for several years, some packers say 20 or 30. For this reason pork products are exceedingly firm. Barrel pork was advanced, while lard and ribs have made several advances for the week.

The beef market is pretty well cleaned up. The best sides are in small supply and very firm, while there is a full supply of light beef, and such has to be sold at low prices.

Hay continues quiet, with the market fairly steady. The offerings are abundant, though not all of good hay; say nothing of really choice. Straw is rather easy, with quotations nominally unchanged. Millfeed is dull, and the market is easy. Hay, \$12@18.50; fancy and jobbing, \$18.50@20; rye straw, \$16 @18; oat straw, \$9@10.

OUR FARMERS.

THE GROUT BILL.

Don't lose sight of the GROUT anti-oleomargarine bill. Remember that the 110,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine made yearly are sold as butter and displace 110,000,000 pounds of real butter, equivalent to the displacement of 1,110,000,000 quarts of milk a year. Figure out for yourself how many cows are displaced thus. Remember too, that the fraud grease costs but five to seven cents a pound to make while butter costs twice or thrice as much, and that every pound of the fraud-grease sold and eaten is bought at butter prices and consumed as butter. Furthermore, bear in mind that the fraud-grease, notwithstanding the testimony of hirelings or pseudo-scientists, or of ignoramuses labeled "professors" is indigestible. Its main constituent, stearin, calls for a heat of 140 or more degrees to melt it, while the human stomach has a temperature of only 98 degrees. Unmelted, the fraud-grease cannot be digested. Undigested, the vile stuff can be only an irritant and a damage to the consumer. Remember that not one buyer knowingly buys oleomargarine. Every buyer buys what he or she supposes to be butter, and the fraud-greasists take pains to make their poisonous and indigestible ware look like real butter. The GROUT bill is designed to protect the public against this dangerous counterfeit to the extent at least of making deception impossible.

The bill does not abolish the making of oleomargarine, but it aims to compel the fraud-grease to stand in the market for just what it is. The GROUT measure would make it impossible to sell the nasty, indigestible five-cent grease at butter prices. Keep this point in mind, and keep your senators and representatives in Washington thoroughly informed on the sentiment of the farmers on this important question.—New York Farmer.

The Balanced Ration.

A balanced ration is one that makes a cow do her level best producing milk and butter fat, and, while maintaining the health of the cow, leaves a balance for the benefit of her owner. That is the proper kind of a balanced ration and the one the farmer is interested in.

It is easy enough to balance the ration according to the feeding standards and entirely unbalance the profit, even when the ration is given to a good cow, and if by some unwisdom on the part of the cow's owner the cow should be a poor one the lack of balance in favor of the dairyman is still more manifest.

To feed a poor, unprofitable cow any kind of a ration but a fattening one is bad dairy husbandry. But the cow must not be condemned on too short trial. If she looks like a beef her judgment may be swift and sure, and condemnation generally right. If she looks like a cow do not condemn her hastily. Her daily yield may be small and her yearly yield a surprise. Let her milk be weighed in the balance and tested in the tester and if found wanting let her go the way of all flesh.

So, if the profit of the ration be unbalanced by the cow, that is the fault of the keeper; if it be unbalanced by a too expensive ration that is his fault; for it is written upon all the outposts of our rapidly intensifying civilization or trading that success depends upon economy of production. Attention to details, knowledge and the practical application of it, are becoming more and more the necessity of the farmer.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR 75c.

with Devco's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 6 lbs. more to the pint than others, wears longer, and gives a gloss equal to new work! Sold by H. C. Pierce.

Shade for Chickens.

A few squash vines growing in the poultry yard make an excellent resort for young chicks, and may be made to yield squash as well, as the fowls seldom molest the vines of the squash. A few pieces of brush, thrown on lath nailed to posts, also answers well, while a piece of muslin fastened on the top of a fence, with the bottom nailed to small stakes, also does good service. Some kind of shade should be provided for naked yards.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated but take Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. H. C. Pierce, R. E. French, H. S. Webster, Russell & Sears.

Feeding Advanced Chicks.

After the chicks are well advanced wheat or other grains may be given. The best grain is wheat as oats and corn are not so suitable, but buckwheat will be found beneficial. When the chickens reach the age of two months they may be given anything they will eat. Variety is one of the secrets of success in feeding chickens. If they are given the same foods day after day they will tire of them, and will not grow or thrive as well. They must also be protected against lice.

Sid Darling, 1012 Howard St., Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives but Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers are the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. H. C. Pierce, R. E. French, H. S. Webster, Russell & Sears.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Sometody.

Sometody did a golden deed;
Sometody proved a friend in need;
Sometody sang a beautiful song;
Sometody smiled the whole day long;
Sometody thought, "Tis sweet to live;"
Sometody said, "I'm glad to give;"
Sometody fought a valiant fight;
Sometody lived to shield the right.
Was that sometody you?

The Real Issue.

The army canteen question is likely to be obscured by a side issue, which, it seems to me, is desirable to avoid. The question is not, Does the presence of the "canteen" lessen the use of liquors—decrease drunkenness and the like? The hosts of temperance are not quibbling over that issue. That is not the real point. All use of intoxicating liquors is injurious to the service. It ought to be prohibited. The army should be compelled to be teetotalers. Every power of discipline should be evoked to that end. No drunken man, no half intoxicated man, no man short of a clear-headed, cool, temperate man should be in the army or among its officers. If great railroad corporations must have sober men to do their bidding, why should an army not be sober? Why should army life be so full of drunkenness and licentiousness that a mother, seeing her son enlist, dreads the sins of the army more, a thousand times more, than the bullets of the enemy? The experience of other armies is that drinking is injurious to the fighting qualities of the soldiers. If that is so, does the government want to injure the best thing about an army to gratify a debased standard of men and morals?—H. W. B. in Christian Advocate.

In the Right Direction.

Lieutenant Tilley, U. S. N., governor of the province of Tutuila, by excluding intoxicants from the island, has performed a service that will be of everlasting benefit to the natives. Nothing else has so greatly dwarfed the commercial and industrial growth of the South Pacific Islands as the promiscuous introduction of spirituous liquors by irresponsible people. These islands are wonderfully productive, and the natives would as readily learn of the advantages of tilling the soil as of the horrifying effects of drunkenness, if the foreigners would make it their purpose to so deal with them. Lieutenant Tilley deserves the thanks of his countrymen, for taking this important step in the development of those of the Samoan Islands that belong to the United States, and time will prove his wisdom in the progress the natives will make when freed from the demoralizing influence of rum.—Success.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so, you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. Price, 25 cents. Sold by H. C. Pierce, Barton, H. S. Webster, Barton Landis, W. E. Tripp, E. Charleston.

The Plan of the National W. C. T. U.

The general officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at a meeting held in Chautauque, N. Y., recently, formulated a plan for pushing the anti-canteen struggle to final victory. Every white-ribboner and every temperance advocate is hereby urged to fall into line of earnest march. There is no discharge, no mustering out, until we know that military headquarters and soldiers' homes are wholly and finally freed from the shame of the canteen saloon. The outlined plan of campaign is as follows:

1. To secure testimony by the personal investigation of specialists and give the same to the public.
2. To reach the public press through our national and state press superintendents, and the press superintendents of our 10,000 unions.
3. To reach the ministers and to bring the matter before great religious, educational and other bodies.
4. To petition and to send personal letters, as we did before the passage of the anti-canteen bill.
5. To personally interview legislators.
6. To print a page of current "Campaign Comment" in each issue of our official organ, together with pertinent editorials and articles; also to issue literature in leaflet form.
7. To continue our work of organization in the army and navy and in soldiers' homes, with the objective point of effectually removing liquor from the soldiers' homes.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HOUSEHOLD.

A Laugh in Church.

She sat on the sliding cushion,
The dear wee woman of four;
Her feet in their shiny slippers,
Hung dangling over the floor.
She meant to be good; she had promised,
And so with her big, brown eyes,
She stared at the meeting-house windows
And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher,
But she thought of the honey-bees
Droning away at the blossoms.
That whitened the cherry trees.
She thought of a broken basket,
Where curled in a dusky heap,
Three sleek, round puppies, with fringy ears
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat,
Such swift round tongues to kiss,
Such sprawling, cushiony feet;
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter
Ran over the parted lips
So quick that she could not catch it
With her rosy finger-tips.
The people whispered, "Bless the child,"
As each one waked from a nap,
But the dear wee woman hid her face
For shame in her mother's lap.

Exchange.

COLLEGE GIRLS AND MATRIMONY.

"The question is often asked" says the president of one of the foremost colleges for women—a woman to whom the writer is indebted for many of his thoughts—"whether a college education unfits a young woman for matrimony." It has been debated pro and con, and it is a fact that college graduates as a class do not marry as young as other women, and many do not marry at all. The best answer that I can give to the question is that a college education unfits young women for indiscriminate matrimony." This assertion needs little comment. The ideal American girl, as she has often been pictured, does not wear her heart on her sleeve, and American college life tends to make the American girl more ideally American.

A college education does not unfit American women for the various duties of life. This is coming to be more and more generally conceded. Those who are closely connected with female institutions of learning, and are best qualified to judge, have long held firmly to this ground. The subtle influences, on the other hand, of college life, thought and association go just as far toward making American women what we want them to be, and this is less generally understood. The lesson of loyalty is learned among young women as among young men. The female collegian has the same abhorrence for cant and hypocrisy as her brother, and many other prejudices and traditional preferences tend to develop her character. She is unconsciously led to think as others with more experience and power have thought, and without losing her own individuality she becomes a part of a strong undergraduate body, and receives all the benefit of that strength which lies in numbers. For when people live together and work together along the same lines and for similar ends, there is a constant mutual stimulus of which young women of the collegian age stand greatly in need; the force of which will be felt throughout a lifetime.—Good Housekeeping.

THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS.

comes from the varnish in Devco's Varnish Floor Paint; costs 50 cents more a quart though. Sold by H. C. Pierce.

Rules for Pickling.

There are a few general rules to be observed in pickle making. If possible, never use brass, copper or tin utensils, the action of the acid on these metals often produces a poison. If brass or copper is used, and our grandmothers had nothing else, the most scrupulous cleanliness is necessary; they ought to be polished so one can see one's face in them. It is necessary to purchase a vessel, choose porcelain or granite ware, which are easily cleaned and absolutely safe, unless the enamel wears off; then the iron is as dangerous as copper. Use the best cider or white wine vinegar. Never boil it more than from five to seven minutes, or its strength will be reduced. Pack pickles away in glass or stone jars that are perfectly clean. See that pickles are always well covered with vinegar. Watch their condition closely for a week or two and if they show symptoms of not keeping, pour away the liquor about them, then cover with fresh vinegar and spices. When ground spices are used, tie them in tiny muslin bags. Keep pickles sealed as tightly as fruit, and when a few have been used from a jar or can cover closely again. Put a bit of horse-radish root into each jar; this will aid much in the keeping of pickles.—Good Housekeeping.

THE HOT WEATHER TEST Makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and endurance. Many find that they are not so well off as they thought and that they are easily enervated or depressed by the heat. What they need is the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla which strengthens the blood, promotes refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, creates appetite.

An Encouraging Outlook.

Professor Atkinson, superintendent of schools in the Philippine Islands, announces that he will have to ask for another thousand American school-teachers. Every pacified town on the islands is asking for schools and a chance to learn English. In many places, army officers and soldiers are instructing the natives. This desire for an English education means much, and when it is secured by a majority of the people, will go a long way toward insuring peace and contentment.—Success.

DRESSMAKERS.

Every woman who does dressmaking should subscribe for L'Art de la Mode, the finest fashion journal published. Every subscriber not only gets the magazine every month, but also a large Panorama or wall plate each Spring and Fall, which gives the very latest designs for all classes of Tailor-made work. This beautiful panorama will be sent this Fall with the November number and goes to subscribers only. L'Art de la Mode one year \$3.50, six mos. \$2, single numbers 35c. At all newsdealers. Send your name and a 2c. stamp for a sample copy FREE.

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3 East 15th Street, New York.

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Yes, I've sold out my business. And it's known all over town. That they are going to change the name from Charlie Graves to Mr. Leslie Brown.

I have a few more hairdresses. And other things to close out. And a few little accounts this month. We must bring about.

I want to square up all accounts. And I do not know just how. But as it is I thank you all, And make my prettiest bow.

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